

UNCLE TOM'S CABIN.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1852.

A MONEYED HIERARCHY.

Money is power. A Despot with an empty exchequer, and no means to replenish it would soon cease to be an object of dread.

In a representative Government, the first duty, after providing the necessary treasure to maintain it, is to guard against its waste and abuse. Not a cent can be expended, except for objects and in ways specified by law, and that law enacted by the People's representatives, who are held to a rigid account by the policy of frequent elections. Besides, a legitimate Government is instituted for the promotion of all the interests of the whole people, not to secure specific local interests.

The dangerous tendencies of associated wealth, in the form of a local corporation, have gone into a proverb. The ruling principle is, that every such corporation is self-interested, though it is established by Government for the purpose of some enterprise favorable to the public welfare. This is the object of the Government, but not of the Corporation. They may not complain, they may even be gratified, should others derive benefit from their undertaking, but it is their own gain which they primarily seek; and this they will not in the long run sacrifice or hazard, for the general welfare. Give such a corporation a perpetual lease of land, grant it the privilege of unlimited accumulation, let its charter allow it the discretionary use of its fund, and it is easy to see how individual rights and public interests may fall a prey to its selfishness. Hence the limitations as to time, amount of capital, and objects for which it is to be used, imposed by Government.

Associated wealth, in the form of a Church Corporation should be regarded with peculiar jealousy. So long as it is confined to a single church or congregation, it is easy to place it under restrictions preventing all damage to the State. Where the wealth is great, it must tend to infuse a worldly spirit both into the pastor and people; but if the trustees are elective, and constitute no distinct order with peculiar privileges involving extraordinary spiritual powers, and an isolated congregation can have but little political influence, the State is secure from harm.

But the case is entirely altered, when it is proposed to have one ecclesiastical authority, which involves boundless spiritual power, representing a vast religious organization, with millions of votaries, though independent of them, being appointed by and responsible to a great spiritual Chief, whose seat is a foreign throne, and who claims absolute supremacy over the consciences of men, of whatever clime, under whatever Government. To give civil life to such an order, is to give legal form and sanction to it, to make it a State institution. It is to stamp spiritual despotism with the seal of State approval. To grant such an order the right to hold, accumulate, and property, is to place in its hands the means at once to ensnare the subjects of its own communion and to acquire undue and dangerous ascendancy beyond its communion.

If Catholics could hold and receive, for charitable and charitable purposes, let them do their neighbors—else trustees, in whom the law may vest the property in trust for them. The proprietors of such property should be compelled to be satisfactory to reasonable men, who stand by the cause of their church, the discipline of which they represent, and who claims absolute supremacy over the consciences of men, of whatever clime, under whatever Government. To give civil life to such an order, is to give legal form and sanction to it, to make it a State institution. It is to stamp spiritual despotism with the seal of State approval. To grant such an order the right to hold, accumulate, and property, is to place in its hands the means at once to ensnare the subjects of its own communion and to acquire undue and dangerous ascendancy beyond its communion.

It will surprise many of our readers, but not those who are familiar with the ambitious designs of the Roman Catholic Hierarchy, to learn that such a proposition is now seriously made. Our attention was called to the subject some weeks ago, by an intelligent correspondent in New York, and a reference to it in the New York Evening Post reminds us that we have been rather remiss in introducing it to the notice of our readers. The following statement is all that is yet to be done if the People remain indifferent:

"A subject was brought before the New York Legislature, at its last session, to which the public attention was not at that time called, though it is a matter of no little importance, that there is some difference of opinion among the Catholics of this country, as to the measure in which church property should be used. The Bishop of Albany, and other clergymen, said to be by the laws of the several States corporations sole, with unrestricted power to take, hold, and transmit in perpetuity, all real or other estate which now belongs to that denomination, or may hereafter be held by them by the bequest or gift of any individual."

"It is desired by the Catholic clergy that the Bishop of Albany, and other clergymen, should be created by the laws of the several States corporations sole, with unrestricted power to take, hold, and transmit in perpetuity, all real or other estate which now belongs to that denomination, or may hereafter be held by them by the bequest or gift of any individual."

"It is desired that this will give the entire legal control of the property of the church to a foreign hierarchy, and that it may be received in a foreign country, and the Catholic hierarchy being obedient to its head, the property of the Roman Catholic denomination will be managed without regard to the wishes of its lay members, and the influence which they may have over the property of that church, holding it in the same manner as with some difference of opinion among the Catholics of this country, as to the measure in which church property should be used."

"A bill to effect this was brought before the New York Legislature, and a first reading, by Mr. O'Keefe, on the 1st instant, on the 11th of April, however, that the Catholics are not agreed on this subject. Remonstrances against passing such law were sent to Albany, from Bishop Hughes, and others, and New York, Archbishops, Hughes, and Corrigan, and the clergy and laity of the diocese of New York, dated the 16th of March last, in which the argument in favor of passing such a bill was urged, and that it would not pass, and the question, we suppose, will undoubtedly be brought up again next winter."

Every man who values republican institutions and usages must rejoice that the bill did not pass. Had the adoption of the People been directed to it, their indignation would have been justly aroused. We have no doubt that it would set the policy of the Pope and his priesthood to become the largest property holders in this country—to absorb and concentrate within themselves more wealth than by any other Corporation. The Hierarchy once found it very convenient to own a large portion of the realm of England, but neither King nor People could be convinced that it was greatly to their advantage. We all know what a tremendous struggle it cost to wrest the soul from the ghostly men who had monopolized it for the glory of the Church and the degradation of the people.

But we are Americans, to be coolly seated at this time of day to allow an abuse at which England could censure us?

We do not forget that the Catholic Hierarchy always abdicates authority over its adherents; that it acknowledges no superior ecclesiastical

or civil; that it claims precedence of the State, and repudiates utterly the idea of popular sovereignty. We cannot shut our eyes to the vassalage in which it holds a large portion of the people within its pale, and to the sway it exerts over them, even in the exercise of their rights as citizens. And shall we minister to its pride, inflame its arrogance, enhance its spiritual power, by the potent auxiliaries of associated wealth?

But, it is said, the Catholic bishops are already owners in fee simple of nearly all the religious and charitable property in their church, and that it is better to provide by a general law for remunerating such property in trust to these owners. How far this statement is true, we are not prepared to say. We have reason to believe that it is not true to the extent alleged. But, admit it is in length and breadth, what then? The bishops hold the property, not as *Bishops*, but as *men*; it may increase their personal consequence, but contributes nothing to the consideration or power of the order to which they belong; and, on their decease, it is disposed of according to the general laws regulating property, and is lost to the church; otherwise, it must be disposed of by will last and testament. Property held by such a tenure, under such circumstances, may be squandered or perverted, but there is not much danger of its becoming a permanent engine of mischief. Pass the general law asked for, and while you keep wealth out of the hands of John Hughes, a citizen of the United States, you concentrate it in the hands of a powerful hierarchy, in which John Hughes holds the rank of a Bishop, and which owes paramount allegiance to a foreign Pontifical and Potentate. Citizen Hughes is very willing to resign his peculiar privileges in favor of Bishop Hughes—to surrender property, which contributed little to his personal comfort or power, to Bishop Hughes and Co., and their successors forever, well knowing that the implicit confidence reposed by hundreds of thousands of small Catholics in such a firm would promote an enhanced accumulation of wealth, and open innumerable channels in which it could be used so as to time, amount of capital, and objects for which it is to be used, imposed by Government.

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But, it is said, "if the Catholics are entitled to religious equality, they should be allowed to manage their property in conformity with their own dispensation." Certainly, unless discipline prescribes a mode of managing property repugnant to republican institutions. The Civil Government which gives legal sanction and force to any church regulations or rules in conflict with the principles on which it rests, or the Constitution from which it derives its power, is false to itself and to the People it represents. The Legislature of a State has the right to decide what shall constitute a Corporation, a division of the public patronage, and as a support of the Baltimore nomination, it is understood that the Baltimore Convention would neither endorse nor repudiate the Compromise; that Mr. Fisher consented to the plan, reserving, however, the right to withdraw from the *Press*, should the proceedings of the Convention not be agreeable to him, while Major Donelson, having at first entertained the proposal, grew diplomatic, talked in circles, seemed to be willing, but afraid to take hold; that every Democrat he counseled on the subject in Washington approved his plan, but nobody had the courage, and dash, to tell the truth, and, to take the lead in its execution. Mr. Fisher, who last, disgruntled with his office as postmaster, left Washington, fully persuaded that the Compromises Unites are the bitter enemies of the Southern Rights Democracy, are bent on agitating "the battle of the faculty" for their own particular benefit, to no end but to injure the Whigs, and to raise the Southern Whigs—You can't have my vote—unless you give a flagrant sanction to that detestable measure?" Ah, how cunning," says Mr. Fisher, "you can't have my vote—but do not intend to continue acquiescent. Had you refused when you rejected the finality test, to make any declaration of opinion, you might have vindicated yourselves by the precedent of '48, and your intended fraud would not have been so apparent. But, in declaring present acquiescence, while you refuse the finality test, you can plead no precedent, and you plainly offend by an unfriendly purpose to be carried out hereafter."

If success be the only aim of the Whig Committee, it will nominate Scott without delay, and, if the nomination of General Taylor is adopted, it will nominate Gen. Taylor disappointed his Southern friends and surprised his Northern supporters; but this will not affect the fact that his nomination was imposed upon the party by Southern politicians.

Since his decease, what has transpired to show the ascendancy of Northern Whigs over their Southern associates? Are we to find it in the seventh, of March, speech of Daniel Webster? In the strenuous efforts of Mr. Fillmore to secure the passage of the Fugitive Law? In the attempt of the Administration to withdraw from the *Press*? In the avowed acquiescence of Whig Conventions at the North on the Compromises measures? In the adoption by a Whig Congressional caucus, in December last, of the finality test? In the total silence of the Northern Whigs in Congress, under the execrations and denunciations of the Compromises and Fugitive Law. Any other course will leave it without even a plank to stand upon.

Not belonging to either of the old parties, we shall charge nothing for our advice. The truth is, we like to see men one thing or the other. The counsel of the old prophet is wise at all times: "If the Lord be Lord, serve him; if Baal, serve him."

THE PRINTING—CROSS USURPATION.

The struggle in relation to the disposition of the printing of Congress must soon be terminated. The Committee at last denies the right of the House to instruct it, and desists

at all times: "If the Lord be Lord, serve him; if Baal, serve him."

On the 5th, its report, authorizing the printing of 50,000 copies of the mechanical portion of the Patent Office Report coming up, it was recommended, on motion of Mr. Channing, with instructions "to report what, if any, arrangement has been made, to execute the public printing, and if any other than the public printer, or his contractor, has been employed, to report what price they have agreed to pay," also "to let our printing, as the present contractor, be made as prompt as possible, and to instruct the contractor to make as prompt a reduction in the compensation as possible."

As to "to the control of the Northern Democrats by their Southern allies," claimed so complacently by the *Examiner*, the fact is undeniable; and if proofs were needed, we might refer to the annexation of Texas, the Mexican war, the nomination of General Cass in 1848 and the repudiation of the Wilmot Proviso, the organization of the last Congress and the present, the declaration of every Democratic candidate for the Presidency in favor of the finality of the Compromises and Fugitive Law, the avowed acquiescence in these measures by Democratic Conventions at the North, coupled with the attempt to extort from the contractors, for their own particular benefit, making it a "pox asinorum" by which the "Cohs and Fodds are to walk safely back from their Whig alliances into the bosom of Democracy."

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This letter must be very refreshing to General Cass, and the Compromises candidates generally. The plain gentlemen from the North, who have been so zealously rallying the Democracy of their section on the ground of the Compromises, are rather taken aback by this Forsyth demonstration. Can it be, that after all their anxiety to please the slaveholders, they have committed a blunder? They doubtless will be very glad to learn, from the Whigs, that they have been duped by their Whig allies into the bosom of Democracy."

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LETTER FROM CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, May 5, 1852.

To the Editor of the National Era:

The Anti-Slavery Convention, for which a call had been issued by the Anti-Slavery Society, began its session Tuesday the 27th of April, and closed on the evening of the 29th. The Hall in which it met, not the most central and commodious in the city, was nearly filled through the day and crowded at the night sessions; the hall being large enough to accommodate that number of people would have been unable to hold the meeting.

Last year the Convention met in the western part of the city, in a rather out-of-the-way room and occupying, at the time, a portion of the old and much more commodious hall.

This year the Convention has held the object of general remark; many have attended its meetings occasionally, and some have even given their services, but none seemed to take any interest in such discussions, and the daily papers have given reports of the proceedings, and given their readers long editorials suggested by them.

There were about a dozen members of the Anti-Slavery Society present, who voted for the ratification of the Indian treaties—a measure which we may reasonably look for, when the respective claims of sixty Senators and half a dozen Generals to the White House have been duly adjusted. In

C. G. A.
For the National Era.

RESOLUTIONS
Adopted by the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, at its annual meeting in New York, 1852.

Resolved, That American Slavery develops cumulative evidence of its sinfulness, its hostility to the peace, union and prosperity of the country, its disastrous influence upon the religion, morality and happiness of the slaves, and that all who uphold it, whether in spirit or in fact, violate the law of God, and a curse to mankind.

Resolved, That American slavery is the vilest of all forms of slavery, and that all who uphold it, whether in spirit or in fact, violate the law of God, and a curse to mankind.

Resolved, That the Creator made all men equal, and that the principles of justice and truth are the strongest safeguards of liberty; and that the strength of these principles is the strongest bulwark against slavery.

Resolved, That slavery, in all its forms, is a sin against God, and a curse to mankind.

Resolved, That American slavery is the vilest of all forms of slavery, and that all who uphold it, whether in spirit or in fact, violate the law of God, and a curse to mankind.

Resolved, That the continuance of slavery at this day, in this Republic, with the number of slaves augmented from half a million to three millions—where our fathers in obtaining their own freedom, claimed rights, have been driving, blighting humanity's efforts, and Enduing a sin, and resolving this nation that he who overcame upon; and that in future it be executed by the lower responsible bidder, after ten days' notice.

Resolved, That Mr. Bayard followed in earnest support of the amendment, and the Senate then adjourned.

MONDAY, MAY 10.

Mr. Sumner submitted a resolution, which proposed to direct the public attention to the expediency of holding the regular session of Congress in the month of June, to give full time to the consideration of the bill.

The regular *Call*, in full, will be prepared, and issued soon.

We hope editors friendly to the liberty and prosperity of the people and country will aid in circulating this notice.

Mr. Sumner submitted a resolution, which proposed to direct the public attention to the expediency of holding the regular session of Congress in the month of June, to give full time to the consideration of the bill.

The bill, introduced to provide aid to the construction of a railroad from Pensacola to Montgomery, Alabama, and for branch roads from Pensacola to Mobile Bay, and to Chattooga river in Georgia, was taken up, and referred.

The bill was then moved that the bill lie on the table upon which the year and day were ordered, and it was rejected—yeas 70, nays 74.

The House adjourned till Monday.

The bill extending the time for the payment of dues on railroads by the Raleigh and Gaston, and for other railroads, was then taken up.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, proposed to prevent the exacting of twenty cents from the monthly wages of seamen in the merchant service, commonly called the *slave*.

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THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL GENERAL CONFERENCE.—This Conference met in the Bromfield street Church, Boston, on the 1st instant. About one hundred and sixty ministers were in attendance, and Bishops Waugh, Morris, and Jones, presided in turn.

Sixty-four or five new bishops were elected. Bishop Hanlin has resigned.

Among the important subjects of consideration are, the decision of Judge Nelson in the lawsuit brought by the M. E. Church South, and the question of lay representation. A memorial on the subject has been referred to a committee of twenty-nine—one from each conference—with instructions to give the memorials a hearing.

TUESDAY IN CONGRESS.

The House resolved to adjourn over from Thursday to Monday, to allow the Hall to be put in summer trim. The House-mastad was under discussion in Committee of the Whole, but was undisposed of.

In the Senate, Senator Stockton made a speech of many stripes on the subject of floating batteries; after which the everlasting subject of aid to the Collins line of steamers was taken up.

The same section was passed, as were the other sections of the bill, and a motion to adjourn, and one proposing to postpone the bill, was under discussion in Committee of the Whole, but was undisposed of.

The bill, introduced to provide aid to the navigation of the Atlantic or Pacific, till justice was shown to the West.

Mr. Bayard followed in earnest support of the amendment, and the Senate then adjourned.

HOUSES OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Wadsworth, of Mass.

The report of the Committee on Public Printing, authorizing the printing of 50,000 copies of the mechanical portion of the Patent Office report for the use of the House, and 2,000 for the Senate, was adopted.

Mr. Chapman moved in his report, to be re-committed to the Printing Committee, to report to the House what printing was intended to be made by the Public Printer, with whom other officers, and to whom they are accustomed to pay, for the use of both Houses; but that in future it be executed by the lower responsible bidder, after ten days' notice.

Mr. Stewart of Michigan, objected to the resolution as being out of order.

Mr. Carter, of Ohio, contended that the House ought to know what the Committee on Patents were about, and whether they are transacting business with whom they are invested.

It was his desire, he said, not to pass any reference upon the committee, unless they feel not aggrieved by surprised at his course.

Mr. Evans of Maryland, moved to lay the report on the table.

The Speaker explained the grounds upon which he decided that the resolution was in order.

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The yeas and nays having been taken on Mr. Evans's motion, it was carried—yeas 122, nays 44.

Mr. Bayly, of Virginia, moved to insert the words "Senate and House of Representatives," in the title of the bill.

Mr. Mallory and his object in proposing the amendment was to ascertain the names of higher law men in the House. By the law of 1844, he said, the Public Printing was subordi-nated to the Library of Congress, and together with the other offices, to whom it belonged, and that in future it be executed by the lower responsible bidder, after ten days' notice.

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

For the National Era.

THE LAW OF BLOOD.

TWO SONNETS.—BY RUFUS HENRY BACON.

In pagan lands, where superstition's rod
Scourges her worshippers, and tempests dark
Are sent to smite the heretic to his mark,
And all unknowns the Christian God and Son,
There human gore drenches the sleeping sod.
Nor do we wonder if the priest on high
Lift up his reeking hands that Heaven may bless
The sinner, and seal the doom of the sky
And strew the record of his wickedness.

On the darkness that enviles his mind
Truth has not poured her bright and piercing ray,
Nor sent her mighty herald to unbind
His people's manacles, and drive away
The mist that shades and blinds her glorious day.

Indeinde, April.

But when we turn from gloom and night
To our own shores—the boasted land of light,
Where the true worship hath its temples high,
That rise with glittering spires unto the sky,
From lovely plain and wood—overhomed height,
How do our griev'd and harken-sick spirits sigh
To drop their load of woes in the bright light,
Though placed in lowliness before his eye;
But raptured by his grace the tree of blood,
And priests stand by to hallow the horrid crime,
While he doth waste the life-empurpled flood
That swells his brother's veins! Oh, may the time
Come swiftly when the sacred Book of God
Is read aright, with all its truths sublime.

Indeinde, April.

POLICY OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IN RELATION TO AGRICULTURE.

Extract of a Speech delivered by the Hon. Eben Newton, of Ohio, in the House of Representatives, April 20th, 1852, in favor of an Agricultural Bureau.

Though dissenting from the policy of the particular measure advocated by Mr. Newton, we publish the following extract from his able speech in support of it, as containing many interesting historical facts:

I have said that agriculture was the first employment of our citizens. General Washington, the Father of our Country, was a practical farmer. As one of us, I find him engaged in sending abroad for seeds and implements of husbandry. On the 6th of August of that year, in writing to Arthur Young, of England, he says:

"I shall take the liberty in this place to observe that some years ago, from a description or recommendation of what was then called the Rothiemurch, or plough, I sent to England for it, and, as far as I can recollect, had it sent me by a master of the art, though I never had time to examine critically its relation to our country."

I have said that the first and most important occupation of man has compassed the labors of the husbandman with plentiful croats, as well as the varied products of our extensive country," President Polk, in his fourth annual message, says:

"With the repeal of the prohibitory and restrictive duties of the act of 1842, the greatest and most important interests of agriculture, which had been not only too much neglected, but entirely given up to the mercantile policy, for the benefit of other interests, have been restored, and must be adapted to the growth which could not fail to be, in the language of Washington, in his last annual message to Congress, a very important instrument of immense national wealth."

And it is not due to his official relation, after his repeated recommendation, that we act either for or against it? And which way is that question?

Again, Washington, Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Madison, Mr. Monroe, and Mr. Adams, a period of thirty-six years consecutively, all recommended an improvement of agriculture, or national schools; and the same principles were applied to the welfare of the country, as to every other part of our system of government.

The fair white blossoms of the wood
In grape beside the pathway stand;

But one, the gentle and the good,
Who crept with them with a fairer hand,

In her grave,
Low in her grave.

That music of the early year
Brought me anguish to my eyes;

My heart when the flowers appear,
For then I think of her who lies

With her grave,
Low in her grave.

Upon the woodland's margin stand

The small birds' mingled notes are sung;

But the whose voice, more sweet than theirs,
Once made no noise while they sing.

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But one, the gentle and the good,
Who crept with them with a fairer hand,

In her grave,
Low in her grave.

That music of the early year
Brought me anguish to my eyes;

My heart when the flowers appear,
For then I think of her who lies

With her grave,
Low in her grave.

Upon the woodland's margin stand

The small birds' mingled notes are sung;

But the whose voice, more sweet than theirs,
Once made no noise while they sing.

In her grave,
Low in her grave.

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